



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Admistrative Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/763,862	01/22/2004	Wen-Ping Ying	CING-132	8510
39013	7590	04/14/2008		
MOAZZAM & ASSOCIATES, LLC 7601 LEWINSVILLE ROAD SUITE 304 MCLEAN, VA 22102			EXAMINER	
			MIRZADEGAN, SAEED S	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2144		
		MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE
		04/14/2008		PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/763,862	Applicant(s) YING ET AL.
	Examiner SAEED S. MIRZADEGAN	Art Unit 2144

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 January 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 January 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-166/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed 1/24/2008.

Claims 1-23 are pending.

2. Applicant's Amendments, (see Amendments to specifications filed 24 January 2008) with respect to Specifications and Drawings have been fully considered.

Applicant's Amendments are persuasive and sufficient to overcome the following Objections:

- a. The Objections to Specifications has been withdrawn.
- b. The Objections to Drawings has been withdrawn except for the following.
 - i. The drawings are objected to because of the following informalities: as previously indicated in the office action dated 08/24/2007, Drawings 1,7 & 8 are objected to for lacking proper legend necessary for understanding of the drawing (See MPEP 37 CFR 1.84(o)).

Appropriate correction is required.

3. Applicant's Amendments with respect to claims 12 and 19 objections have been fully considered and are persuasive. Objections to claims 12 and 19 have been withdrawn.

Art Unit: 2144

4. Applicant's Amendments with respect to claim 19 rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112

2nd have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 35 U.S.C. 112 2nd rejection has been withdrawn.

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 19 rejection under 35 U.S.C. 101 has

been fully considered and are persuasive. The 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection has been withdrawn.

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-23 have been carefully

considered but they are not deemed fully persuasive in view of the following ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form

the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. **Claims 1, 2, 10-12** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Oommen et al. (Oommen), US PG pub. No. 2003/0103484.

8. Regarding **Claim 1**, Oommen discloses a method comprising: receiving one of a Short Message Service, Enhanced Message Service, Multimedia Message Service, and SyncML message; extracting a device identifier from the message; and applying the device identifier to determine a device status (**see e.g. Page 6, ¶0062**) **Using a SyncML, unique device identity as well as the capabilities of the device and device information are ascertained**, including location information (**see e.g. Page 3, ¶025, lines 15-18**) **the object identifier, indicating the location.**

9. Regarding **Claim 2**, Oommen discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising: extracting an International Mobile Equipment Identity from the message (**see e.g. Page 6, ¶0062**) **unique device identity as well as the capabilities of the device and device information are ascertained.**

10. Regarding **Claim 10**, Oommen discloses a network element comprising: logic to cause the processing of at least one of a Short Message Service, Enhanced Message Service, Multimedia Message Service, and SyncML message to extract a device identifier from the message, and to apply the device identifier to determine a device status, including location information; and at least one processor to execute at least some of the logic (**see e.g. Page 6, ¶0062**) **the SyncML DM server, which being a server contains at least a processor capable of processing a SyncML message, performs the device management tasks by ascertaining the device information,**

the unique device identity as well as the capabilities of the device, (see e.g. Page 3, ¶025, lines 15-18) the object identifier, indicating the location.

11. Regarding **Claim 11**, Oommen discloses the network element of Claim 10, further comprising: logic to cause the setting of network access permissions for the device according to the device status (see e.g. Page 6, ¶0062) the SyncML DM server, is capable of processing a SyncML message, performs the device management tasks by ascertaining the device information, the unique device identity as well as the capabilities of the device.

12. Regarding **Claim 12**, Oommen discloses the network element of Claim 10, further comprising: logic to cause the extraction of an International Mobile Equipment Identity from the message (see e.g. Page 6, ¶0062) the SyncML DM server, is capable of processing a SyncML message, performing the device management tasks by ascertaining the device information, the unique device identity as well as the capabilities of the device.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- c. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- d. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- e. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- f. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

14. **Claims 19-23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (Chen), US PG Pub. No. 2005/0153741 in view of Oommen.

15. Regarding **Claim 19** Chen discloses, a communication arrangement comprising: a Short Message Service Center (SMSC) (**Fig. 5, 517**) **SMSC**; a permissions facility (**Fig. 5, 523**) **Service Management Module**; and a network element configured to receive a Short Message Service message from a device via the SMSC (**Fig. 5, 519**) **SMSC GW**, apply the device identifier to locate device status information (**Fig. 7, 718 & ¶0057, lines 29-35**) **a server associating the received information with the device status**, and interact with the permissions facility to determine permissions to apply to service requests originating from the device (**Fig. 7, 716 & ¶0057, lines 25-28**) **a server associating the received information with service status**. However, Chen does not teach: extract a device identifier from the message, location information.

16. In the same field of endeavor, Oommen teaches, (see e.g. Page 6, ¶0062) unique device identity as well as the capabilities of the device and device information is ascertained, (see e.g. Page 3, ¶025, lines 15-18) the object identifier, indicating the location

17. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine Oommen's teachings of ascertaining the device identity, capabilities and information with the teachings of Chen, for the purpose of facilitating retrieval of mobile device configuration or capabilities (see Oommen, ¶0002). Chen provides motivation to do so, by enabling a network to detect when a subscriber changes phones and uses the same subscriber identification (SIM) card as well as a subscriber using someone else's SIM card in their mobile handset (see Chen, Page 1, ¶0008).

18. Regarding **Claim 20**, Chen and Oommen as applied to claim 19 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. Chen further discloses: the network element further configured to extract a subscriber identifier from the message and apply the subscriber identifier to determine subscriber services. (Fig. 7, 714, ¶0057) extracting the Subscriber Information from the message received message (IMSI), (Fig 6, ¶0047) subscriber registration and subscriber services are identified based on association of the IMSI and the service database IMEI is used to determine the status of the device in conjunction with the service database.

19. Regarding **Claim 21**, Chen and Oommen as applied to claim 19 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. However Chen does not explicitly teach: the network element further configured to extract an International Mobile Equipment Identity from the message.

20. In the same field of endeavor, Oommen teaches, (**see e.g. Page 6, ¶0062**) **unique device identity as well as the capabilities of the device and device information is ascertained.**

21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine Oommen's teachings of ascertaining the device unique identity with the teachings of Chen, for the purpose of facilitating retrieval of mobile device configuration or capabilities (**see Oommen, ¶0002**). Chen provides motivation to do so, by enabling a network to detect when a subscriber changes phones and uses the same subscriber identification (SIM) card as well as a subscriber using someone else's SIM card in their mobile handset (**see Chen, Page 1, ¶0008**).

22. Regarding **Claim 22**, Chen and Oommen as applied to claim 20 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. However Chen does not explicitly teach: the network element further configured to extract at least one of International Mobile Equipment Identity and Integrated Circuit Card ID from the message.

23. In the same field of endeavor, Oommen teaches, (see e.g. Page 6, ¶0062) unique device identity as well as the capabilities of the device and device information is ascertained.

24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine Oommen's teachings of ascertaining the device unique identity with the teachings of Chen, for the purpose of facilitating retrieval of mobile device configuration or capabilities (see Oommen, ¶0002). Chen provides motivation to do so, by enabling a network to detect when a subscriber changes phones and uses the same subscriber identification (SIM) card as well as a subscriber using someone else's SIM card in their mobile handset (see Chen, Page 1, ¶0008).

25. Regarding **Claim 23**, Chen and Oommen as applied to claim 19 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. Chen further discloses: the network element comprising a deny database, the deny database comprising device status information (Fig. 5, 525, ¶0057) the device status is determined based on its identification and the information in service database.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

26. **Claims 3, 4, 7-9, 13, 16-18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oommen in view of Chen.

27. Regarding **Claim 3**, Oommen as applied to claim 1 above substantially discloses the invention as claimed. However Oommen does not explicitly teach: setting network access permissions according to the device status for a device corresponding to the device identifier.

28. In the same field of endeavor, Chen teaches, (**see e.g. Fig. 6, ¶0047**) a server registering the mobile device according to the received information corresponding to the device identification.

29. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine Chen's teachings of registering a mobile device according to the received information corresponding to the device identification with teachings of Oommen, for the purpose of enabling a network to detect when a subscriber changes phones and uses the same subscriber identification (SIM) card as well as a subscriber using someone else's SIM card in their mobile handset (**see Chen, Page 1, ¶0008**). Oommen provides motivation to do so, by facilitating retrieval of mobile device configuration or capabilities (**see Oommen, ¶0002**).

30. Regarding **Claim 4**, Oommen as applied to claim 1 above substantially discloses the invention as claimed. However Oommen does not explicitly teach: applying the device identifier to a deny database to determine the device status.

31. In the same field of endeavor, Chen teaches, (see e.g. Fig. 5, 525, ¶0057) the device status is determined based on its identification and the information in service database.
32. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine Chen's teachings of device status determination based on its identification information in the service database with teachings of Oommen, for the purpose of enabling a network to detect when a subscriber changes phones and uses the same subscriber identification (SIM) card as well as a subscriber using someone else's SIM card in their mobile handset (see Chen, Page 1, ¶0008). Oommen provides motivation to do so, by facilitating retrieval of mobile device configuration or capabilities (see Oommen, ¶0002).
33. Regarding **Claim 7**, Oommen as applied to claim 1 above substantially discloses the invention as claimed. However Oommen does not explicitly teach: extracting a subscriber identifier from the message; applying the subscriber identifier to identify subscriber services; and applying permissions for access to the subscriber services by the subscriber according to the device status.
34. In the same field of endeavor, Chen teaches, (see e.g. Fig. 7, 714, ¶0057) extracting the Subscriber Information from the message received (see e.g. Fig. 6, ¶0047) a server registering the mobile device according to the received

information corresponding to the Subscriber identification (IMSI) and device information (IMEI).

35. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine Chen's teachings of registering a mobile device according to the received Information corresponding to the extracted Subscriber Identification (IMSI) and (IMEI) with teachings of Oommen, for the purpose of enabling a network to detect when a subscriber changes phones and uses the same subscriber identification (SIM) card as well as a subscriber using someone else's SIM card in their mobile handset (**see Chen, Page 1, ¶0008**). Oommen provides motivation to do so, by facilitating retrieval of mobile device configuration or capabilities (**see Oommen, ¶0002**).

36. Regarding **Claim 8**, Oommen and Chen as applied to claim 7 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. Chen further discloses: extracting at least one of an International Mobile Subscriber Identity and an Integrated Circuit Card ID from the (**see e.g. Fig. 7, 714, ¶0057**) extracting the **Subscriber Information from the message received message (IMSI)**.

37. Regarding **Claim 9**, Oommen and Chen as applied to claim 7 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. Chen further discloses: applying the subscriber identifier to locate subscriber information (**see e.g. Fig. 6, ¶0047**) a server registering

the mobile device according to the received information corresponding to the Subscriber identification (IMSI) and device information (IMEI).

38. Regarding **Claim 13**, Oommen as applied to claim 10 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. However Oommen does not disclose logic to cause the applying of the device identifier to a deny database to determine the device status

39. In the same field of endeavor, Chen teaches (**see e.g. Fig. 5, 525, ¶0057**) the **device status is determined based on its identification and the information in service database**

40. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine Chen's teachings of device status determination based on its identification information and the information in the service database with teachings of Oommen, for the purpose of enabling a network to detect when a subscriber changes phones and uses the same subscriber identification (SIM) card as well as a subscriber using someone else's SIM card in their mobile handset (**see Chen, Page 1, ¶0008**). Oommen provides motivation to do so, by facilitating retrieval of mobile device configuration or capabilities (**see Oommen, ¶0002**).

41. Regarding **Claim 16**, Oommen as applied to claim 10 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. However Oommen does not discloses logic to cause

the extracting of a subscriber identifier from the message, the applying of the subscriber identifier to identify subscriber services, and the applying of permissions to the subscriber services according to the device status.

42. In the same field of endeavor, Chen teaches (**see e.g. Fig. 7, 714, ¶0057**) **extracting the Subscriber Information from the message received, (see e.g. Fig 6, ¶0047)** subscriber registration and subscriber services are identified based on association of the IMSI and the service database IMEI is used to determine the status of the device in conjunction with the service database.

43. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine Chen's teachings of extraction of the Subscriber information and device information for the purpose of device status and subscriber service determination in association with the database with teachings of Oommen, for the purpose of enabling a network to detect when a subscriber changes phones and uses the same subscriber identification (SIM) card as well as a subscriber using someone else's SIM card in their mobile handset (**see Chen, Page 1, ¶0008**). Oommen provides motivation to do so, by facilitating retrieval of mobile device configuration or capabilities (**see Oommen, ¶0002**).

44. Regarding **Claim 17**, Oommen and Chen as applied to claim 16 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. Chen further discloses: subscriber

identifier is at least one of International Mobile Subscriber Identity and Integrated Circuit Card ID (see e.g. Fig. 7, 714, ¶0057) extracting the Subscriber Information from the message received message (IMSI).

45. Regarding **Claim 18**, Oommen and Chen as applied to claim 16 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. Chen further discloses: logic to cause the applying of the device identifier to a deny database to determine the device status (see e.g. Fig. 6, ¶0047) a server registering the mobile device according to the received information corresponding to the device information (IMEI) in association with the database.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

46. **Claims 5, 6, 14, 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oommen in view of Corrigan et al. (Corrigan), US PG Pub. No. 2002/0187775.

47. Regarding **Claim 5**, Oommen as applied to claim 1 above substantially discloses the invention as claimed. However Oommen does not explicitly teach: receiving the message via a Short Message Peer to Peer interface.

48. In the same field of endeavor, Corrigan teaches, (see e.g. Page 7, ¶0178, lines 6-11) utilizing the Short Message Peer to Peer interface for reception of the Short Message Service.

49. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine Corrigan's teachings of reception of the SMS via the Short Message Peer to Peer interface with teachings of Oommen, for Optimal delivery of services over various bearers (**see Corrigan, Page 1, ¶0013**). Oommen provides motivation to do so, by facilitating retrieval of mobile device configuration or capabilities (**see Oommen, ¶0002**).

50. Regarding **Claim 6**, Oommen as applied to claim 1 above substantially discloses the invention as claimed. However Oommen does not explicitly teach: communicating the device status to a customer care facility.

51. In the same field of endeavor, Corrigan teaches, (**see e.g. Page 3, ¶0072**) the **portal provides customer care personnel access to provisioning database**.

52. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine Corrigan's teachings of the portal providing customer care personnel with access to provisioning database with teachings of Oommen, for Optimal delivery of services over various bearers (**see Corrigan, Page 1, ¶0013**). Oommen provides motivation to do so, by facilitating retrieval of mobile device configuration or capabilities (**see Oommen, ¶0002**).

53. Regarding **Claim 14**, Oommen and Corrigan as applied to claim 10 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. Corrigan further discloses logic to cause the receiving of the message via a Short Message Peer to Peer interface (**see e.g. Page 7, ¶0178, lines 6-11) utilizing the Short Message Peer to Peer interface for reception of the Short Message Service.**

54. Regarding **Claim 15**, Oommen and Corrigan as applied to claim 10 above substantially disclose the invention as claimed. Corrigan further discloses logic to cause the communicating of device status to a customer care facility (**see e.g. Page 3, ¶0072) the portal provides customer care personnel access to provisioning database.**

Response to Arguments

55. Applicant's arguments filed on 24 January 2008 have been carefully considered but they are not deemed fully persuasive. However, because there exists the likelihood of future presentation of this argument, the Examiner thinks that it is prudent to address applicant's main point of contention. Applicant's arguments include:

- A. Applicant argues that with respect to independent claims 1 & 10, Oommen does not disclose nor appreciate determining a device's location information and thus does not teach or fairly suggest all of the elements of amended claims 1 & 10. Therefore, Oommen cannot anticipate claims 1 & 10.
- B. Applicant argues that, with respect to dependent claim 2, as claim 2 is dependent upon claim 1, and that Oommen does not disclose each element of claim 1, Oommen does not anticipate claim 2.
- C. Applicant argues that, with respect to dependent claim 11 & 12, as claims 11 & 12 are dependent upon claim 10, and that Oommen does not disclose each element of claim 10, Oommen does not anticipate claims 11 & 12.
- D. Applicant argues that with respect to independent claim 19, none of the references cited disclose device status including location information and therefore not all elements are present in the combined teachings and claim 19 is not obvious with respect to the references.

E. Applicant argues that, with respect to dependent claim 20-23, as claims 20-23 are dependent upon claim 19, and non of the references disclose each element of claim 19, the combined teachings is not obvious with respect to claims 20-23.

F. Applicant argues that, with respect to dependent claim 3, 4, 7-9 as claims 3, 4, 7-9 are dependent upon claim 1, and non of the references disclose each element of claim 1, the combined teachings is not obvious with respect to claims 3, 4, 7-9.

G. Applicant argues that, with respect to dependent claim 13, 16-18, as claims 13, 16-18 are dependent upon claim 10, and that Oommen does not disclose each element of claim 10, the combined teachings is not obvious with respect to claims 13, 16-18.

H. Applicant argues that, with respect to dependent claim 5, 6 as claims 5, 6 are dependent upon claim 1, and that Oommen does not disclose each element of claim 1, the combined teachings is not obvious with respect to claims 5, 6.

I. Applicant argues that, with respect to dependent claim 14, 15 as claims 14, 15 are dependent upon claim 10, and that Oommen does not disclose each element of claim 10, the combined teachings is not obvious with respect to claims 14, 15.

56. As to "Point A", it is the Examiner's position that Oommen discloses location information (see e.g. Page 3, ¶¶025, lines 15-18) the object identifier, indicating the location. Thus it is the Examiners position that the 35 USC 102 rejection of Claims 1 & 10 is proper.

57. As to "Point B", it is the Examiner's position that as explained above for Point A, Oommen does disclose location information. Thus it is the Examiners position that the 35 USC 102 rejection of Claims 2 is proper.

58. As to "Point C", it is the Examiner's position that as explained above for Point A, Oommen does disclose location information. Thus it is the Examiners position that the 35 USC 102 rejection of Claims 11 & 12 is proper.

59. As to "Point D", it is the Examiner's position that as explained above for Point A, Oommen does disclose location information. Thus it is the Examiners position that the 35 USC 103 rejection of Claim 19 is proper.

60. As to "Point E", it is the Examiner's position that as explained above for Point A, Oommen does disclose location information. Thus it is the Examiners position that the 35 USC 103 rejection of Claims 20-23 is proper.

61. As to "Point F", it is the Examiner's position that as explained above for Point A, Oommen does disclose location information. Thus it is the Examiners position that the 35 USC 103 rejection of Claims 3, 4, 7-9 is proper.

62. As to "Point G", it is the Examiner's position that as explained above for Point A, Oommen does disclose location information. Thus it is the Examiners position that the 35 USC 103 rejection of Claims 13, 16-18 is proper.

63. As to "Point H", it is the Examiner's position that as explained above for Point A, Oommen does disclose location information. Thus it is the Examiners position that the 35 USC 103 rejection of Claims 5, 6 is proper.

64. As to "Point I", it is the Examiner's position that as explained above for Point A, Oommen does disclose location information. Thus it is the Examiners position that the 35 USC 103 rejection of Claims 14, 15 is proper.

Prior Art of Record

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Please refer to form PTO-892 (Notice of Reference Cited) for a list of relevant prior art.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SAEED S. MIRZADEGAN whose telephone number is (571)270-3044. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Vaughn can be reached on 571-272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/S. S. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 2144

/William C. Vaughn, Jr./
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2144